THE INSURGENTS CROSS THE TRO-

The Way that Maceo Fooled the Spaniards and Crossed the Line in January-More Instances of the Massacre of Non-com-batants-Movements of Maximo Gomes. HAVANA, April 3 .- It is reported that Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera have crossed the trochs, marching east, without giving battle to of Havana. It is said that they left Gen. Calixto Garcia in command of the insurgent forces

in Pinar del Itio. The methods adopted by Maceo and Bandera in crossing the trocha without a fight have not yet been reported. Such reports come in slowly. They have to be in by eyewitnesses, and it is not yet certain that they have crossed the trocha at

When Maceo crossed the trocha on Jan. 30 last, going from west to east, he acted in con junction with Gomez, who was in the province of Havana, and the following plan was

Maceo moved out from Cabaffas, province of Pinar del Rio, with Gen. Jil (pronounced Hill). When they reached Yaguasa they separated, Maceo marching back a short distance west. then south. Gen. Jil secreted his men. Three Spanish battalions were sent from the trocha to attack them. When two of these battalions takes that have been happening in the Spanish army, and attacked each other. When they discovered their mistake Gen. Jil attacked both

On the arrival of the Third Battalion Gen. Jil retreated, seemingly in great flight toward Cabaffas, and the three battalions followed him. In the mean time Gen. Gomez moved west toward the trochs. Gen. Canella went with a battalfon from the trochs. They met near San Antonio, and a fight ensued. Gen. Canella was defeated, and retreated in disorder to San Antonio. While Gens, Gomez and Jil were engaging the Spanish troops, Maceo proceeded, with 600 men, south and east, crossing the trocha very close to the south

He then moved north and east, appearing to desire to join Gomez, who was also moving east, but somewhat north of Maceo. All the Spanish troops were taken away from the truchs to prevent the junction of the forces of Gomez and Maceo. Then Maceo had the balance of his forces moved over the line, amount ing to a number of thousand. Macco had fought a couple of battles in Pinar del Rio, and had been engaged in skirmishes most of the time he was there. Consequently he had no ammunition to fight with when he crossed the trocha. At no time has the trocha interrupted the communication maintained between the eastern and western part of the Island by the insurgents. Gomez is always kept advised of the operations and movements of his

subordinate Generals.

From reports brought in from the interior. be no doubt that a systematic plan has been adopted for the extermination of the Cubans. But the difficulty is to get proof that will carry conviction. Statements are in giving specific instances, with names, dates, and localities, of the killing of the facts will be published specifically, the informant immediately goes into hysterics. The reason for this is that the people living or farms and plantations seldom come to the city of Havana, and now not at all, and the people living in towns are closely watched, so that the movements of each individual are noted. If a man comes to Havana, and subsequently a report of an outrage committed in his neighborhood is published, he would immediately be suspected of being, the informant. Suspicion is enough. No proof is necessary to warrant his immediate arrest. What follows nobody knows. Items published in the United States are writted as closely as in Havana, Even the publication of specific facts may not carry full weight, because it has been charged that all such allegations are inventions, but in the case of the Frenchman Duarte the facts are supported by adidavits substantially as follows:

On Feb. 20 the Spanish traces averaged. the movements of each individual are noted. If

are supported by affidavits substantially as follows:

On Feb. 29 the Spanish troops commanded by Col. Arce had a skirmish with the insurgents near the plantation Olallita, owned by Señor Hetharte, in the district of Sugua, province of Santa Clara. After the skirmish the Spanish troops went to the above-named plantation and killed seven Chinese, four negroes, and two women who were in the yard adj. ining the residence. The manager of the plantation was M. Duarte, a Frenchman, 60 years old. When he saw the troops coming he wrapped the French flag around his person, went into the house, and locked himself in. The troops forced an entrance into the house, and Duarte was afterward found with one machete wound and seven bullet wounds. The troops then burned some buildings and destroyed machinery. Three days afterward another battalion came along and burned the residence. The owwner of the plantation, Betharte, is a Freuchman. The affidavits setting forth the above facts are now on file in the Betharte, is a Frenchman. The affidavite set-ting forth the above facts are now on file in the office of the French Consulate. It is said that when the French Consul presented the claim for damages to the property and for the killing of Duarte, Gen. Weyler said he would pay all claims for damages immediately if the Consul would not present the claim to his Govern-ment.

would not present the claim to his Government.

It is said that the Consul notified Gen. Weyler that it was his duty to present the facts to his Government. Weyler has never denied the facts above given, nor has he dismissed or relieved the officer responsible for the mur-

his Government. Weyler has never decided the facts above given, nor has he dismissed or relieved the officer responsible for the murders.

On March 20 there were some insurgents on the Union plantation, province of Matanzas. A battalion of troops went from Cuevitas to attack them. When within about half a mile of the insurgents fired one voiley, killed three of the troops, and retired. The troops did not follow, but kept up their voiley firing for about twenty-five minutes, they then returned to the village of Cuevitas. The firing excited two in sane men, father and son, who were gesticulating wildly when the troops came along the highway. The troops shot both of them. They then came the allegan over seventy years old, one of the original African slaves, too genorant to know the difference between the royal or insurgent armies. He was in a field, and was bending over, digging sweet potatoes. They shot him. That was the end of the battle. The official report has not been published. Early in February there was organized what is known as the Crbans Hattalion Volunteers. The battalion consists of the principal business men of this city, their sons and clerks. It was never intended for military duty, in fact, it was and at the time that it was organized that the battalion would never be called out The organization was intended as a moral support or endorsement of Gen. Weyler.

On April 1 one-half the battalion was ordered on picket duty around the outskirts and in the suburbs of this city. A more angry lot of men has never been seen. The whole atmosphere was blue. Some of the mor refused to go. They said they would rather be put in the guard house. The fact is that they are afraid, because the insurgents have come very close to Havana lately. Almost all they are afraid, because the insurgents have come very close to Havana lately. Almost all the Urbano volunteers are Conservatives or Retrogrades, and they fear that if the linsurgents should capture some of them the prisoners would be killed.

No reports are given ou

ministry.

It is now positively known that Maximo Gomes is in the district of Sancti Espíritus, province of Santa Clara, moving east toward Puerto Principe.

SPAIN'S NAFE.

The Mintetry Will Submit to the Cortes s Plan for Increasing Its Strength. MADRID, April 8 .- The proposal to ask the Cortes for a credit of 23,000,000 peactns for the purpose of constructing war ships, which was considered by the Cabinet at its meeting yesterday, was not adopted by that body, the Minis-

day, was not adopted by that body, the Ministers deciding instead to submit to the new Cortes a complete project for increasing the strength of the navy.

The Government has forbidden the meeting of students which it was proposed to noid in this city to day for the purpose of protesting against the action of the United States House of Representatives in regard to Cuba.

The National party is now propesing to organize an anti-American demonstration. The Municipal Council of Barcelona has decided to raise and arm a battalion of volunteers.

LONDON, April 8.—The Standard to morrow will publish a despatch from Madrid, saying that the Civil Governor of Madrid has forbidden the holding of the proposed demonstration of protest against the action of the American Congress on the Cuban resolutions.

Shelter Island Votes for License, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I. April 8.—The princi-al contest in the town election yesterday was n the question of license. The "license" fac-ion won, the vote standing 98 for to 85 against.

Now for Vaughan's Seeds, 26 Barolay St. Catalogue free. Ewest peas free with each purchase.

THE BERMUDA TRIAL.

Agent Bagg Says Capt, Brabason Admitted She Was a Fulbuster,

The fourth day of the trial of the five men accused of having been concerned in the alleged Cuban expedition on the steamship Bermuda was begun at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the United States Criminal Court, before Judge Brown and a jury. Secret Service Agent Stanlev S. Bagg was recalled. Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman asked him how he knew the trunk he found on the Bermuda belonged to Capt. Samuel Hughes.

Messrs. Ivins and Rubens, for the defence, objected on the ground, first, that there had been no warrant for the seigure or search of the trunk, and, second, that the effort to elicit testimony regarding the contents of the trunk was an attempt to force the defendant's incrimination through his own documents, which was in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the search and seizure being a violation of the Fourth Amendment. Assistant United States District Attorney Max J. Köhler argued that the objecion did not apply to the case at issue. Judge Brown decided that the evidence was admissible in order to show that Capt. Hughes intended to go on an expedition.

Agent Bagg then testified that he had found articles of clothing in the trunk marked with an H. He was not positive whether any of them were marked S. H.

Secret Service Agent George P.

an H. He was not positive whether any of them were marked S. H.

Secret Service Agent George R. Bagg, who had been brought to court in a carriage from his sick bed, was next put on the stand. His head was tied up in a big silk muffler. Bagg told of the incidents attending the selzure of the Bermuda. He said Bueno told him that it would be impossible to get a jury of twelve men to convict members of an expedition to Caba. Bueno further said he had experienced much hard luck in his efforts to reach Cuba, as he had also been on the Hawkins, which foundered. Bagg said that the trunk he had found contained rifles hammock, knapsacks, leggings, and machetes, and medical supplies. The rifles and machetes, the said, were saidressed to different individuals. The trunk was produced in court and opened. It contained the articles mentioned by Bagg in his testimony.

Assistant United States District Attorney

his testimony.

Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman offered a number of rifles, machetes, knapsacks, and fifteen boxes of cartridges to be marked for identification as evidence. Agent Bagg swore that the trunk and its contents were those he saw on the boat.

Agent Bagg said that he went on board of the Bermuda on the Saturday afternoon following the seizure. He saw some of the defendants on board as well as some of the baggage which was stored in a room opposite the dining saloon. During the visit, he had had an interview with Capt. Brabazon, who told him that his home was in Philadelphia and that he had known John D. Hart for four years and Capt. Hughes for three years. He was out of a job before engaging on the Bermuda, and was looking for work. On the Wednesslay or Thursday before coming to New York Brabazon had seen told to hang around, as there might be something before long for him to do. On Friday, Feb. 21, Hart told Brabazon that he had a job for him, and that he (Brabazon) and Hughes should go to New York and board the Bermuda.

Witness further said that Brabazon had been informed by Hart that the Bermuda was going on a fillustering expedition to Cuba with arms and ammunition.

Agent Bagg said that Capt. Brabazon had

on a filibustering expedition to Cuba with arms and ammunition.

Agent Hagg said that Capt. Brabazon had also told him that, with Hart and Engineer Howden, he had come from Philadelphia to New York, where Brabazon procured clearance papers at the Custom House. They were then told to go to a certain dock, where tugs containing arms, men, and ammunition would convey them to the Bermuda.

The witness said that he saw no indications of military organization on board of the Bermuda. Bueno had, however, told him that the men on the ship were a fine lot of fellows, and that most of them were to go down to Cuba and act as officers. Bueno had said that he intended to callst.

The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-day.

They Think the Action of Congress May Be of Practical Benefit.

HAVANA, April 8, via Key West, Fla., April 8, -The Cubans are greatly encouraged by the action of Congress. They say it is certain to have a good moral effect, and they hope for practical benefit also. Members of good families are leaving cities and towns to join the insurgents in great numbers. The severe enforcement of Weyler's decrees is driving many to

The Government has still failed to crush Maceo in the west province. He is west of the Trocha, but several parties have crossed and men, has entered from the east. All the wires west and south are cut, and no accurate news of the movements of the insurgents is obtainable.

The Government has been silent for four days, although it is known here that several important engagements have been fought. The hospitals are crowded with wounded and sick soldiers. Now that the yellow fever season is beginning there is no room for the patients. The prisons are also filled with political suspects. The Government was obliged to transfer seventy-six from Cabanas fortress to the city prisons.

Gomez was last reported in Santa Clara province moving in the direction of the Siguanea Valley. His forces entered the important town of San Juan de Las Veras, taking supplies and ammunition. men, has entered from the east. All the wires

of San Juan de Las Veras, taking supplies and ammunition.

The troops shut themselves in forts and allowed the Town Hall and several other buildings to be burned. Refugees from the town have arrived at Ranchuelo.

The Spanish gunbont Alvarado was badly damaged by the rebel fire in attempting to enter the port of Marabl, near Baracos. The balls shattered the rudder, penetrated the deckhouse plating and traversed the sides.

The gunboat returned to the attack three times, but finally went to Baracos for repairs. The official report says one sailor was wounded. During a night attack upon the town of Moyo Colorado, about fifteen miles west of Havana, the Spanish troops shot and killed four women and two children and wounded others. The troops occupied four forts. The insurgents entered the town crawling on hands and knees, fired upon the forts, burned a number of houses and retired. The troops later, seeing a group of people on the principal street, fired a volley from the fort, mistaking the women and children for insurgents, owing to the darkness.

Seven prisoners of war condemned to be snot

fired a volley from the fort, mistaking the women and children for insurgents, owing to the darkness.

Seven prisoners of war condemned to be snot in Cabanas fortress on last Monday morning have been respited pending a vote of the House. Their lives will probably be saved, as I can learn no date set for the execution. The general belief is that, since the action of Congress, no more insurgents will be publicly shot under the bandit decree.

They Are Keeping the Spaniards Awake All Over the Island.

HAVANA. April 8.—A committee of ladies of this city and the Bishop of Havana have presented petitions to Captain-General Weyler, asking for the pardon of the political prisoner Jos Cabrera Roque, whose execution has been fixed for to-morrow. Roque has only ue leg, having lost the other at the time he was captured, and this fact is urged upon Gen. Weyler as a reason

The town of La Salud, in the Havana province, was entered by insurgents, who sacked severa stores and set fire to a number of houses.

Marianao, in the same province, at 8 o'clock Marianao, in the same province, at 8 o'clock last evening, and before their presence was known to the troops stationed at the forts robbed the store of Manuel Valles of a number of pairs of shoes and a quantity of provisions and succeeded in making their escape.

Gen. Harges reports the capture of a patriot camp at Jarahueca. In the fight which occurred before the insurgents were compelled to ahandon their camp five of them were killed.

The capture of a camp at Tl Arriba, in the province of Santiago de Coba, is also reported by Gen. Harges. In this engagement the insurgents loss fifteen killed, and two of the Spanish force were wounded.

Gen. Pando reports that the column under command of Major Moncada discovered a party of insurgents on the banks of the Maguaraya River, near Cienfuegos, and attacked them. After a fight, in which the insurgents lost four-teen killed and many wounded, they were disloided and forced to retire. The Spaniards suffered no loss.

Col. Tort reports having had an engagement with patriots, under Lacret and other leaders, aouth of Guines, in the Havana province. The Spanish force succeeded in destroying a bridge which had been constructed by the insurgents across the River Mayabeque.

A political prisoner, who had been confined in Pinar del Rio city, was executed this morning, and José Cabrera Roca, who is also in prison for political offences, will be shot to-morrow in the Cabanas fortrees.

Nasat, N. P., April 8.—The British war ship Pelican has arrived here with 300 rifles, 200,000 cartridges, and a quantity of other property, all of which was found on last Sunday burled beneath the sand on the beach of Cay Sal. last evening, and before their presence was

Arctic Explorers Extertained by Kans Lodge At Sherry's last night, Kane Lodge, 454 F. and A. M., tendered a reception to a number F. and A. M., tendered a reception to a number of Arctic explorers, and Robert E. Pearr, C. E., U. S. N., presented a Masonic flag to the lodge, of which he is a member.

Kane lodge was named after Dr. Kane of Arctic fame. The members of the lodge presented a small Masonic flag to Mr. Pearr when he sailed away on his first expedition, and he has carried it ever since.

MACEO'S HARD FIGHTING.

HIS OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE CUBAN JUNTA.

His Chief of Staff Beserthes Two Serious Battles and a Long String of Skirmishes, in Every One of Which the Spanish Wors Forced, He Mays, to Retreat with Loss, Delegate Palma received in this city yesterday morning, by the mail service established by the Cuban patriots, the second official report of the operations of Gen. Antonio Maceo in the Gen. Miro, Gen. Maceo's Chief of Staff, and covers the operations of Maceo's army from Feb. 9 to March 19. The first battle reported is that of San Cristobal, on Feb. 9, when the Spaniards, under command of Col. Hernandez, were compelled to retire to Candelaria. The patriots lost six men. The next day Maceo approached Candelaria, establishing his headpunrters at the sugar estate Nueva Empresa On Feb. 11 a battle was fought there, with severe loss for the Spanish. The Spanish General, Cornell, was killed. The patriots had ten men wounded.

The next day, Feb. 12, Macso invaded the province of Havana on the way to Artemisa and passed the trocha formed by 8,000 of Weyler's Spanish soldiers. From the 13th to the 16th of February the patriots were occupied in skirmishes with the Spaniards and in attacking. Spanish trains convoying troops to the westward. On the 18th Maceo attacked the city of Jaruco at 8 o'clock in the evening. One after another all the forts surrendered, and at midnight the city was in possession of the patriots. The Cubans captured eighty guns and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. A train with Spanish troops coming to the relief of the garrison was compelled to retire. Two hundred houses were burned during the night.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th Maceo eft Jaruco and joined Gen. Maximo Gomez, who was near that place. Gomez took command of the vanguard, and near the sugar estate Moralito he had a half hour's fight with the Spanish column. Gen. Maceo came to the support of the Commander-in-Chief with his cavalry. He made a charge, inflicting severe losses on the Spaniards, who were in position on the road from Guines to Havana. The Spanish retreated. The Cubana lost four killed and thirtyeight wounded. Among the killed was Col Basilio Guerra

At 5 o'clock that afternoon Gen. Gomez attacked Catalina de Guines. A Spanish column reënforced the garrison, but Maceo made another brilliant cavalry charge and the spanlards fled. Gen. Gomez gave orders to continue the march. In the night Maceo encamped one league from Catalina de Guines and Gomez on the estate Cormen, on the road to Havana. The next day a serious encounter took place near the farm Elgato. The Spanish retired before Maceo, but before leaving the farm they asassinated the proprietor and all his family. Between the 21st and the 24th of February

the Cubans passed all the Spanish military lines. Gen. Gomez entered Colon, and Maceo stopped Campos was defeated on Dec. 23. Maceo's troops spent the 24th in camp at Collseo, it being the first anniversary of the revolution. being the first anniversary of the revolution. The day passed without the least disturbance from the enemy. The next day they had a hard fight at the sugar estate La Perta. They took possession of the mountains of Guamacaro and defeated the Spaniarda five killed and twenty-nine wounded. Nothing important happened after that until the 29th, when Maceo entered Santa Cruz, a town on the north coast. His troops made thirty Spanish prisoners, who were set free after the confiscation of their arms and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

prisoners, who were set free after the confiscation of their arms and 1,300 rounds of ammunition. On March 1 the province of Havana was invaled again. The next day engagements were had with the Spanish column of Aidecoa, in Nazareno. The Cubans lost one killed and twelve wounded. On the 3d Macco was informed at Santa Amelia that the Spanish troops in front of him numbered 15,000 men. He had several skirmishes with them, and on the morning of the 7th he moved to the sugar estate Diana to join Gen. José Lacret. On the route he found a strong Spanish column pursuing the rear guard of a Cuban corps of cavalry. Macco attacked the Spanish's suddenly and defeated them after a sharp fight of an hour's duration. Five Cubans were killed and seventeen wounded. For three days after that there was continual skirmishing. The Spanish had superior forces and tried to surround Macco, but Gomez and Quintin Bandera came to his relief on the 10th, and they marched again to the western end of the Island.

With the view of inflicting a serious blow on Wayler at the very time when the Captain-General was announcing the pacification of the western end of the island, Gen, Macco determined to attack Hatabano, the place so much talked about by the Spanish as one of their strongest ports. At 7 o'clock on the evening of March 13 the infantry in three columns began the attack, and, after a hot engagement with the garrison, succeeded in forcing an entrance to the town, destroying and burning every house in which the Spanish took refige. The cavalry took possession of the suburbs to prevent reshforcements from reaching the Spanish. During the night nearly all the town was burned. Fifty guns and a thousand rounds of ammunition were captured by the patriots. In the morning Macco read to

the suburbs to prevent reënforcements from reaching the Spaulsh. During the night nearly all the town was burned. Fifty guns and a thousand rounds of ammunition were captured by the patriots. In the morning Maceo read to his troops the proclamation of Capt.-Gen. Weyler declaring that the provinces of Havana and Matanzas were pacified.

On the 14th of March Gen. Maceo's forces joined the Cuban column of Gen. Perico Garcia, composed of infantry and cavalry. The next day Maceo entered the province of Pinar del Rio, passing the narrowest part of the island, near Majana. At the sugar estate of Neptuno a serious battle was fought. A cavalry attack was made, and the Spanish were compelled to retreat once more before Maceo. Another column of Spanish came up just then and attacked the Cuban infantry on the flank. Maceo, at the head of his horsemen, stopped the pursuit of the retreating Spaniards and charged the new attacking force. The Spanish had artillery, but they were unable to use it, and were compelled to retire. The Cubans lost only two killed and twenty-seven wounded. That evening they camped at the farm Esponda, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

On March 16 Gen. Maceo moved to the farm El Galope, between Mangas and Candelaria. About 2 o'clock that afternoon the patriot vanguard attacked a Spanish column which was marching toward Candelaria. The enemy answered with a brisk fire. Gen. Maceo personally took command of the Cuban infantry and ordered a charge. Brigadler Miro commanded one wing of the patriot forces. The Cuban cavalry came up opportunely and the Spanish retreated in disorder. Many prisoners were cautured with their arms and thousands of rounds of ammunition. The Spanish losses reached into the hundreds. The Cuban losses reached into the hundreds. The Cuban losses reached into the hundreds. The Cubans lost only one killed and twenty-two wounded. This was one of the most important engagements of the war, although it lasted only three hours.

Several small engagements followed this fight, and on the 18

Gen. Maceo issued a proclamation complimenting his troops.

Brigadler Miro's report declares that the Spanish assassinate defenceless and peaceful people in the country, and that since Gen. Weyler assumed command as Captain-General the patriot army has received numerous accessions as the patriot army has received numerous accessions. every day. Even the women come to Mace and Gomes asking for service in the patric

Spring

of a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. The blood is impoverished and impure, and it fails to give nourishment and support to the machinery of the physical system. The nerves, muscles and all the organs suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, and thus gives vigor and vitality in place of the weakness so common in the Spring.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Be sure to get HOOD'S and only HOOD'S. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c. I store frimful of the unusual in men's apparel. George J. Benjamin Brandway cor. 26 45%

326 7th Av.,

SEIZED HER AS A FILIBUSTER. The Key West Collector Came Down on the Schooner Martha.

KEY WEST, April 8 .- The schooner Martha, that left this city on the night of March 31 with arms and ammunition, was selred to-day by the Collector of Customs for violating section 4,337 of the Revised Statutes of United States by having departed from this district for foreign ports without first obtaining a certificate of register. G. M. Mathes, editor of the Equator Democrat, pub-lished an article yesterday describing a trip to Cuba on the schooner Martha. On the strength of this article the Collector seized the schooner. Subsequently Frank M. Thompson, one of the crew, swore out an affdavit to the effect that he had shipped on the Martha and that the schooner arrived off the coast of Cuba on April 1. schooler arrived off the coast of Cuba on April 1.

On Friday, April 3, a landing was made at Cardenas. On Saturday morning the Martha got under way and went off shore. At about dusk she was chased by a Spanish cruiser, but eluded her by rounding her stern.

HAS THE PEARL BEEN SEIZED? Marcos Rodriguez and Somellian and family arrived to night on the steamer Mascotte. It is reported in this city that the schooner Pearl has been captured by a Spanish cruiser.

GAROOS NAME IN DANGER. A Proposition to Drop Out the "Reform" Part of It.

The German-American Reform Union is in a state of mind over a proposition to change the name of the organization, which will come up for discussion at the meeting of the General Committee on Friday night of next week. The proposition is to drop the word "Reform" from the name. The auggestion was made in good faith by a Democratic member, who says that the work of the Union as reformers is at an end for the present; that the issues in the coming campaign will be national and not local or municipal, and all members of the Union ought

to be Democrats only in this campaign and work for the success of the Democratic party. This gentleman, whose name is said to be Edward Grosse, is said to favor the substitution of the word Democratic for the word Heform in the name of the organization.

There is a small faction which is willing that the name Reform shall be dropped, but is unwilling that the designation Democratic be substituted. Still another objects to any change on the ground that it would seem to be a descrition of Sheriff Tamsen, who went into office on a reform wave pushed on by the German-American Reform Union. Then there is a little coterie of the Union the members of which say that the Republican Liquor Tax law is much more liberal than they supposed it to be, and they rather object to the suggestion that they be delivered to the Democracy by the change of name suggested.

Altogether, the next meeting of the Garoo. name suggested.

Altogether, the next meeting of the Garoo General Committee is expected to be one of the liveliest ever held.

A Deadlock Possible in Westchester's

WHITE PLAINS, April 8 .- A muddle in the recent election in the town of Yorktown may affect the political complexion of the next Board of Supervisors of the county. On the face of the returns it appears that Edward B. Kear, the Republican candidate, was elected. Mr. Kear holds the office of School Trustee, and, it is alleged, is prevented by law from holding the office of Supervisor. The law also provides that a Supervisor shall hold over until his successor is elected, and that in case of a vacancy the Town Board shall meet and appoint.

Theodore F. Tompkins is the present Supervisor, and asserts that he holds over. Ferdinand Horton, the Democratic candidate at the election, contends that he was elected, having received all the legal votes cast at the election, those cast for Kear being illegal in his view. The Town Board declares it has the right to appoint, but is met by the argument that no vacancy has occurred, Mr. Kear not having been elected, and Mr. Tompkins consequently holding over. leged, is prevented by law from holding the

Ing over.

The Board now stands sixteen Republicans to tweive Democrats, with four Supervisors to be elected from Mount Vernon. These four will probably be three Democrats and one Republican, which would give the Republicans a majority of two. If the Supervisor from Yorktown should be a Democrat the Board will be a tie.

The Independent County Organization has

been counting on its right under the ballot law to nominate a full State ticket and have a circle on the official ballot in which the voter may put one X mark to vote the straight I. C. O. may put one X mark to vote the straight I. C. O. ticket. Senator Raines, in his bill to revise the ballot law, has dashed the hopes of the I. C. O. leaders. The Senator's bill reserves the right to nominate a State ticket to be voted for In a "circle," to such parties as east 10,000 votes at the last prior election for Governor. The Independent County Organization cast more than 10,000 votes last year, but, unfortunately for them no Governor was elected then.

Republicans Win in Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April S .- The Republicans, with the aid of the A. P. A., have made a clean sweep in the city election. They elected not only the executive officers, but all members of the upper House and five of the ten members of the lower House as well. The Republican candidate for Mayor, ex-Police Judge J. M. Jones, was elected over his Democratic rival, H.C. Kumpf, by 1,319 majority.

Quay's Pennsylvania Delegates. ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 8.-The Republican onferees of the Ninth Congress district, in-

conferees of the Ninth Congress district, including Berks and Lehigh counties, to-day selected two delegates to the St. Louis Convention, and instructed them to support Senator Quay.

DANVILLE, April 8.—The Republican conference of the Seventeenth Congress district of Pennsylvania met here to-day and elected two delegates and alternates to the National Convention. The resolutions endorsed Senator Quay.

For Reed, but Not Instructed. SPRINGFIELD, April 8,-The Convention of the

Second Massachusetta Congressional district to-day chose Elisha Morgan of this city and Mr. W. M. Wright of Orange as delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Both are for Reed. Resolu-tions expressing the sentiment of the meeting as for Reed, with McKinley as second choice, were laid on the table. Esgaging Rooms for the Allison Brigade

St. Louis, April 8 .- Col. H. L. Swords, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National Com-mittee, is working hard for Allison. To-day he engaged accommodations for 200 persons at the Lindell and made a new contract with the Planters' Hotel for 45 rooms. He has also contracted for 12 rooms at Hurst's Hotel and accommodations for 50 more lows delegates at the Laclade.

A Sound Money Victory to Texas. Houston, April 8,-From returns received ast night from the Eleventh district it is evident that Rudolph Kleiberg of Cuero, the sound money Democratic candidate for Congress, is elected by a small plurality over Lawson, Pop-Congressman Andrews Renominated. MINDEN, Neb., April 8 .- Congressman W. E.

Andrews was renominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Fifth district to-day, J. P. A. Black and S. W. Christy were selected as delegates to the St. Louis Convention, both pledged to McKinley. Republicans Win in Lincoln, Nob. LINCOLN, Neb., April 8 .- In this city yesterday the entire Republican ticket was elected.

TURPIE SPEAKS FOR CUBA.

HE WOULD INTERVENE OF THE SIDE OF INDEPENDENCE.

Stinging Crittetem of the Resolutions as Adopted and of the Manuer in Which Scanters Shormen and Lodge Have Thue Far Conducted the Cuban Campaign. WASHINGTON, April S.—Senator Turple (Dem., Ind.), who has achieved quite a reputation in the Senate for his skill in clothing the most stinging sarcasms in picturesque lan-guage, gave an illustration of his powers in that line to-day, affording an hour and a half's entertainment to his brother Senators and to a large audience in the galleries. The speech was made in support of the joint resolution in-troduced by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.), proposing intervention in the war now being prosecuted in Cubs. The objects of Mr. Turple's invecthe were not so much Gen. Weyler and the Spanish Government as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sherman

of Ohio, and the junior Senator from Massa chusetts, Mr. Lodge.

Mr. Turple referred sarcastically to the man-ner in which Mr. Sherman and Mr. Ledge had up to this date "conducted the Cuban campaign." He condemned the "helpless inertia. the delay, the altogether trrational obstruction existing in the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations ever since he took refuge in the crypt of the Conference Committee, from which he barely escaped the day before yesterday, as if by fire, very much importuned and very glad to be rid of his former action." Turning his attention to Mr. Lodge, he referred to "the jingo jargon of that class of extremists so ably represented here by the gifted juntor Senator from Massachuretts-e Senator singularly gifted with the power to clothe an interesting and exciting subject with [Laughter].

Mr. Turple contrasted the joint resolution

introduced by Mr. Call with the consurrent reso-

lutions reported from the Conference Commit

tee. There was in the former no double entendre, as there was in the other. It contained a plain statement of the necessity of interposition. In the third resolution of the conference report "intervention" was mentioned twice, but it did not say on which side the United States should intervene. For his own part he was in favor of intervening on the side of Cuban freedom and independence, and for the sake of freedom and independence, and for of Cuben freedom and Independence, and for the sike of freedom and Independence, and for no other reason or cause.

The Senate had heard nothing from the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations as to the territory in the hands of the Cubans. That Senator seemed to be as much afraid of approaching that territory as Gen. Weyler himself was. He had "not even looked over the fence." (Laughter.) He, Mr. Turpie, proposed to take a fair and impartial view of that territory and its condition. He then drew a sketch of the Cuban Government and of the operatons of the forces on either side. He spoke of the Weyler campaign as being in initiation of that of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, and said that the result would be the same. The Netherlands had been lost to Spain, and Cuba would be lost to Spain, and Cuba would be lost to Spain, and Cuba would be lost to Spain.—"Nay," he exclaimed, "Cuba is lost to Spain.—"Nay," he exclaimed, "Cuba is lost to Spain errocably lost. There is no more chance on the face of things to-day for the reestablishment of the Spanish Government in the Island of Cuba than there is for the reëstablishment of the French Dominion in San Domingo."

Mr. Turple argued that the Cuban republic was an organized body; that it had a country; that it had accumely that it had accumely that it had earned for itself the right and title to recognition as beligerents. He quoted from the Earl of Chatham's speech, in defence of the American colonies, these words:
"My Lords, you cannot conquer America. You may raise armies, you may make campaigns, you may even win battles, but you can never subdue the spirit of liberty in that people."
"And." Mr. Turple added. "it is the spirit."

You may raise armies, you may make campaigns, you may even win battles, but you can never subdue the spirit of liberty in that people."

"And," Mr. Turpie added, "it is the spirit of liberty that is abroad in Cuba; and not flesh and blood, nor the power of Spain, nor the gates of hell can prevall against it."

Mr. Turpie drew an amusing sketch of the controversy between Mr. Lodge and the Spanish Minister, and said that he had expected it to end in a due! He had felt the deepest solicitude that the champion of Senatorial privileges should not go into the lists without being fully armed, his visor down, and his lance at rest. Ho was anxious that the Senatorial champion should not be mistaken for a mere neophyte, a sciolist, a mere hariequin, with sword of leather and dagger of lath. [Laughter,] But a friend had told him that there would be no fight. His friend had said that all the trouble came from the inordinate fondness of the junior Senator from Massachusetts for a certain kind of confectionery—not pastry, nor fee cream, nor tutti-frutti, but puffs, mere puffs; and that when the junior Senator from Massachusetts had got this confectionery, he retired to the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and regaled himself on it. His friend had suggested that that would be the last of him—"for what is catchoub to him, or he to Hecuba?" [Laughter.]

The Spanish Minister, Mr. Turple went on to say, had been guilty of a breach of one of the conventionalities of the Diplomatic Corps; but he had also been guilty of another indiscretion—an error in appraisement—what was called in the Custom Houses an undervaluation. [Laughter.] The Spanish Minister had forgotten that the Senator from Massachusetts had been a Senator in service twenty five or thirty years; that he had been a life-long member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that he belonged to the jingo high school. [Laughter.] Whe had forgotten the lines here in the original Spanish; and as it had been a Senator in service twenty five or thirty years; that h

POSTMAN RYNO'S ROMANCE.

Met His Sweetheart of Twenty Years Ago, and They Promptly Got Married.

Louis D. Ryno, a letter carrier employed in the Flatbush sub-station, Brooklyn, was married on Sunday evening to Miss Armenia Stevenson of Hoboken, N.J., but did not make the fact known until yesterday, when he told the Superintendent of his office. Ryno was engaged to Miss Stevenson twenty years ago, but there was

intendent or his office. Ryno was engaged to Miss Stevenson twenty years ago, but there was a lover's quarrel and the couple parted. The letter carrier married another girl, but his wife died two years ago, leaving him with two children. He had no thought of remarriage until circumstances decided his fate for him.

A few days ago he was out walking with a friend when a trim-looking woman, walked up to him and saked:

"Is not your name Louis D. Ryno?"

"Yes," said the puestman. "that is my name, but you have the advantage of me. I do not remember ever having seen you before."

The woman blushed and seemed for a moment at a loss for an answer. Then she said:

"Don't you remember Armenia Stevenson. who lived next door to you twenty years ago?"

There was an affectionate recognition then, and Ryno's friend wisely withdrew. The letter carrier had so many guestions to ask that he found himself over in Hoboken with Miss Stevenson before he was aware of it. Before he bade her goodby they were reëngaged, and the marriage on Sunday last was a natural consequence.

Miss Stevenson had been twice engaged since she and Ryno parted, but in each case her intended husband died.

Where Testerday's Fires Were. M .- 5:30, 59 Little Twelfth street, Edward Corburn and others, damage \$9,500; 8:85, 128 West 197th street, David Lydig, damage \$500; 9:15, 244 West Seventeeth street, John Ryan, damage

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Ask to see the name "Riverside" or "Royal" engraved on the_plates, and always the The Republicans gain one Alderman. Over the State the issue was license or no license, and license was generally successful. word "Waltham." For sale by all retail jewellers.

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These rugs have just arrived and above values cannot be duplicated in this country.

Our guarantee of genuineness accompanies every rug.

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th Streets,

COLUMBIA'S NEWEST HALLS MEMORIAL TO THE LATE

F. C. HAVEMEYER. he Gift of His Four Sons, Two Daugh-ters, and a Nephew-To Be Called Have-meyer Hall and to Cost \$400,000-To Bo voted to Chemistry-The Second Hall,

The cost of the new chemistry building of Columbia University to be erected on the Bloomingdale site, the plans of which, together with those of the engineering building, were approved by the trustees at their meeting on Monday, is to be defrayed by the four sons, two daughters, and a nephew of the late Frederick Christian Havemeyer. It is to be a memorial to the late Mr. Havemeyer, and is to The cost of the new chemistry building of

which will be 80x200 feet, will face south on the west quadrangle adjoining the Boulevard. The main entrance, which is flanked by columns, opens directly on the main corridor. On one side of the entrance is the office of the Dean of the School of Mines; on the other is a lecture room. Directly opposite to the entrance is a large lecture room, with a seating capacity of 500 and a gallery on the floor above. At the east end the chemical museum will



be known as Havemeyer Hall. It is to cost \$400,000. The givers of this large sum, who are Charles H. Senff, Mr. Havemeyer's nephew; his sons, Frederick C. Havemeyer, Theodore A.

his sons, Frederick C. Havemeyer, Theodore A.

Havemeyer, Thomas J. Havemeyer, and Henry
O. Havemeyer, and his daughters, Kate B. Belloni and S. Louisa Jackson, in the letter of gift,
say:
"We trust that this gift may be accepted by
you for this purpose; that the said building
may be long used for the educational purposes

and the assay laboratory and its furnaces.

The engineering building, which will be directly on the Boulevard, will face east, and have its main entrance on the campus. Its discount is the stories of the solution of t

CO RECEED ESESE

ENGINEERING BUILDING.

of the university, and that in its usefulness it may be a fitting memorial to the useful life in whose memory the gift is made."

The building is to be begun at once, and will be finished by the time the university removes to its new site in the autumn of 1897.

Havemeyer Hall and the engineering buildings will be the first of the structures to be built on the west side of the new grounds, and they will be similar in appearance to the physics and Schermerhorn buildings, which occupy corresponding positions on the east side. Havemeyer Hall

OBITUARY. John Pope, Vice-President of the American

Tobacco Company, died in Richmond, Va., last evening of blood poisoning, which resulted from an abscess of the throat. He had been ill less than a week. He passed last week in New York, and was in his usual good health. He complained somewhat of a sore throat, for which he used simple remedics. He returned to Richmond on Good Friday morning, and, his throat becoming worse, he consulted a specialist, who at once pronounced his case serious. Several operations were performed, but he rapidly grew worse. He was born in Brooklyn about forty years ago. In 1874 he went to Richmond with Major Lewis Ginter and entered the service of John F. Allen & Co., who preceded the firm of Allen & Ginter. Mr. Ailen retired from business Mr. Pope became a partner in the firm of Allen & Ginter. When this concern was incorporated, in 1888, Mr. Pope became Vice-President, and when the business was sold to the American Tobacco Company he retained his office. Mr. Pope was Vice-President of the Jefferson Hotel Company, President of the Crystal Ice Company, President of the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Sherwood Land Company, and a director of the Virginia Trust Company and of the National Back of Virginia.

Trust Company and of the National Bank of Virginia.

The Rev. John Julius Doherty, D. D., for thirty-seven years pastor of St. John's Homan Catholic Church at Honesdale, Pa., died there on Tuesday evening, aged 76 years. He was born at Dungrood Castle, county Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America in 1836. He taught school at Adamsville, near Albany, when 16 years old, and later at Cocymans, where he made his home with Col. Abraham Verplanck, In 1838 he taught Greek at Elmwood Hill Acadsun, near New York, and shortly afterward was sent by Bishop Hughes to Mount St. Marc's College, Maryland, The entered Fordinan College in 1849, and in 1844 he was ordained a priest and assigned as assistant at the cathedral in Cincinnat. He went to Honesdale in 1850. Cincinnati, He went to Honesdale in 1850.

Ezra H. Snow, who died at his residence in East Orangs on Sunday of pneumonia, was once employed as a printer on the Kennebec Journal, and worked side by side with James G. Biaine. He had worked for Corlies, Macy & G., for McLoughlin Horthers, and invented a number of games for young people. He was born in Rumford, Me., in 1846, and had lived in East Urangs for ten years. The body was taken to Massachusetts for interment.

Robert S. Littell, proprietor of Littelle, for

Robert S. Littell, proprietor of Littell's Living Age, died at his home on Alton place, Brookline, Mass., early yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held at the Episcopal church in Brookline, of which he was a member, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The New Train Service on the Northern

Pacific. The new train service of the Northern Pacific Ratiroad, which will be begun on April 12, will be better than has ever before been offered to

be better than has ever before been offered to the Northwest.

All the trains will be vestibuled and provided with standard Pullman cars and Pullman terr-ist cars and Northern Pacific dining cars. All trains will run by way of Puget Sound and Portlard, but trains 1 and 2 will go by way of Butte and trains 3 and 4 by way of Helena. The running time for train 1 from St. Paul to Butte will be 36 hours 45 minutes, to Tacoma 64 hours 30 minutes, and to Scattle 05 hours and 15 minutes.

San Firancisco, April 8.-The annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was held here to-day. Directors for the ensuing year were redicated as follows:
C. P. Huntington, Thomas E. Tillman, E. Huntington, Charles F. Crocker, Russell J. Wilson, George Crocker, Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles G. Lathrop, J. C. Stubbs, N. T. Smith.

The Board will meet to-morrow to elect officers. It is conceded that Mr. C. P. Huntington will be redlected President.

A New Pennsylvania Railway.

MEADVILLE, April 8 .- A charter was granted to-day at Harrisburg to the Butler and Pittsburgh Railroad Company with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. The new line is to con-nect the Pittsburgh, Shenango and Lake Eric Railrand at Butter with the Union Railrand, owned by the Carnegie Steel Company, which thus will obtain a shorter route for ore and coal

shipments. The talk of the town-

> Booth's "Hyomei,"

the new and wonderful Australian "Try Air" treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarri, Hay Fever, etc. "CURES BY INHALATION."

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